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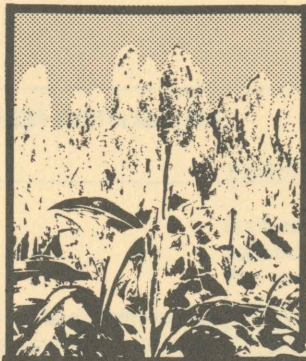
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Weed Control in Sorghum: 1987

Cooperative Extension Service • South Dakota State University • U.S. Department of Agriculture

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Herbicides are a supplement to and not a replacement for crop rotations, proper seedbed preparation, cultivation, and crop competition.

Sorghum grows slowly the first few weeks after emerging. Weed competition at this time can reduce yields 25% or more. Most annual grasses are less serious in sorghum planted after mid-June.

Proper tillage immediately before planting kills emerged weeds and prevents them from getting a head start on the crop. A rotary hoe or flexline harrow is useful when the crop is small.

Perennial weeds are difficult to control with cultivation. An integrated program of crop rotation, cultivation, and herbicides is most effective.

Herbicide Suggestions

Information in this publication is based on South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station research and other research or observations. An herbicide is included only after the chemical is registered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as to residue tolerances in crops used for food or feed.

This information does not imply a guarantee or responsibility for results. The use of tradenames is for reader convenience and does not imply product endorsement. The label should be considered the final guide. Users are responsible for following all label directions and precautions.

Weed Problems. Weeds are grouped as small-seeded annual broadleaves (kochia, lambs-quarters, pigweed, etc.), large-seeded annual broadleaves (sunflower, cocklebur, etc.), annual grasses (green or yellow foxtail), or perennial weeds (field bindweed, Canada thistle, etc.). Control is rated poor, fair, good, very good, or excellent for each category of weeds.

Herbicides. Herbicides are listed by tradename, with common name in parentheses. Only the common name is used when the same active ingredient is available in several products.

Treatments listed under "Sorghum Herbicides" are those considered to be promising for most situations in South Dakota. Those listed under "Other Sorghum Herbicides" may be useful for special weed problems, have not been adequately tested, or have given less consistent results.

Rates. Rates for each treatment and each formulation are stated as the amount of product per acre. All rates are on a broadcast basis; adjust accordingly for band application.

Time To Apply. Herbicide may be applied:
EARLY PREPLANT SURFACE: applications usually 2 to 6 weeks before planting in no-till situations.
PREPLANT INCORPORATED: before the crop is planted, and incorporated as directed.
SHALLOW PREPLANT INCORPORATED: preplant incorporated, but herbicide usually restricted to the top 2 inches of soil with single-pass incorporation.
PREEMERGENCE: after planting but before crop or weeds emerge.
POSTEMERGENCE: after the crop or weeds have emerged.

Reduced Tillage Systems Furrow and Top-plant

Additional crop residue on the surface may distort the spray pattern or intercept some of the herbicide, reducing weed control. Using the maximum rate for the soil type will partially compensate; however, do not exceed labeled rate. Heavy residue should be worked into the soil before broadcasting soil-applied treatments. Devices to move residue from the row area will improve results for band application.

Do not use preplant incorporated treatments with deep furrow or lister planting, as treated soil is moved from the row area. For these systems, limit band width or preemergence her-

bicides to the width of furrow bottom. Check herbicide label for restrictions on furrow planted crops.

Band vs. Broadcast

One cultivation is usually needed with broadcast application. Banding reduces the cost per acre and usually replaces one or two row cultivations. Adjust broadcast rates for banding. A 12- to 14-inch band is suggested for top planting; a 7-inch band is suggested for most deep furrow or lister-planted crops.

Irrigated Sorghum

SDSU herbicide performance data are based primarily on dryland tests with limited observations under irrigation. Early season weed control is similar; except overhead irrigation improves results with preemergence herbicides if rainfall is not received before weeds emerge.

Late season weed control is much more critical than on dryland.

Irrigators should:

1. Apply ½ inch of water with overhead irrigation within 5 days of planting if rainfall is inadequate to activate preemergence treatments.
2. Use maximum rate for soil type.
3. Choose treatments that have maximum residual activity for the rotation to improve late season control.
4. Use combination soil applied treatments to control small-seeded annual broadleaves.
5. Use preplant incorporated treatments for furrow irrigation. Preplant incorporated treatments may give slightly better control than preemergence treatments.

FOLLOW THE LABEL

Federal regulations make it unlawful for any person to use an herbicide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This includes the kind of crop and weed; rate, carrier, and other application directions; storage, disposal, and protective clothing; or other precautions stated.

SORGHUM HERBICIDES

(Grain or forage as specified)

Ramrod (PROPACHLOR)

4-5 qt Ramrod 4L or 20-25 lb Ramrod 20G (broadcast) (4-5 lb act)

Grain sorghum. Very good to excellent control of several annual grasses. Not for broadleaves. Excellent crop tolerance. Better crop tolerance than most other herbicides on lighter soils. Most consistent preemergence treatment for annual grasses in limited rainfall areas. Has 2-3 weeks shorter residual than Dual or Lasso. Late weeds may emerge in wet seasons or under irrigation.

Granule or flowable formulations are easier to handle and are less irritating than wettable powder. Granules and spray are equally effective. Granules are applied to the soil surface behind the press wheel. Rates of 4 to 5 qt Ramrod or 20 to 25 lb Ramrod 20G per acre (broadcast) have been satisfactory in most SDSU tests. Lower rate is for light, low organic matter soils. Spray formulations may be applied in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 15 gpa for ground or 5 gpa for air. Ramrod liquid may be applied by air using minimum of 5 gpa carrier. No carryover. Do not graze or feed forage to dairy cattle.

PREEMERGENCE: Requires $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch rain within one week after application. Use shallow harrowing or rotary hoe if weeds emerge before rainfall is received. Travel the same direction as rows if banded.

Apply in a narrow band the width of furrow bottom for lister planted sorghum. Use shallow incorporation in top 2 inches of soil for furrow irrigated sorghum.

Ramrod + Atrazine (PROPACHLOR + ATRAZINE)

Ramrod/Atrazine

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 qt Ramrod 4L + 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ qt atrazine 4L or 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 lb atrazine 80W or 1.1-1.6 lb atrazine 90WDG

(2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 + 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb act)

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$ qt Ramrod/atrazine-3 + 1L

Grain sorghum. Tank-mix or use commercial premix containing 3 lb propachlor + 1 lb atrazine per gallon. Very good to excellent control of several annual grasses and very good control of several small-seeded annual broadleaves. Limited control of large-seeded annual broadleaves such as sunflower. Consistent performance if rainfall received. Gives 2 to 3 weeks shorter residual grass control than Dual + atrazine, but requires slightly less rainfall for activation. Better late season annual broadleaf control than Ramrod + Bladex combination. Good broadspectrum, preemergence choice in low rainfall areas if carryover does not interfere with rotation. Excellent crop tolerance to propachlor; fair tolerance to lower atrazine rate in this combination. Crop injury may occur under cool, wet conditions or on alkaline or calcareous soils, or with high rates. Do not use on sandy, low organic matter soils.

Rates of 4 qt Ramrod + atrazine at 1 qt of 4L or 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb of 80W or 1.1 lb of 90 WDG formulation per acre have been satisfactory in most SDSU tests on heavy soils. Tank-mix preferred because it allows the flexibility to use low atrazine rate to minimize carryover. Liquid propachlor formulations are easier to handle and are less irritating than wettable powder. Preemergence applications may be made in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 15 gpa for ground and 5 gpa for air. Do not graze or feed forage to dairy cattle. Refer to atrazine section for carryover crop limitations.

PREEMERGENCE: As for Ramrod alone.

Ramrod + Bladex (PROPACHLOR + CYANAZINE)

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 qt Ramrod 4L + 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ qt Bladex 4L or 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 lb Bladex 80W (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 + 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb act)

Grain sorghum. Tank-mix. Very good to excellent control of several annual grasses and very good control of several small-seeded annual broadleaves. Limited control of large-seeded broadleaves such as sunflower. Sometimes weak on pigweed. Consistent performance when rainfall received. Excellent crop tolerance to Ramrod; fair to good tolerance to combination rates of Bladex. Rates of 4 qt Ramrod + Bladex at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ qt of 4L or 2 lb of 80W formulation per acre have been satisfactory in most SDSU tests on heavy soils. Do not use on sandy soil. Minimum carrier is 15 gpa for ground. Do not graze or feed forage to dairy cattle. No carryover. Bladex is a Restricted Use Pesticide.

PREEMERGENCE: As for Ramrod alone. Do not apply to emerged crop.

Dual (METOLACHLOR)

1½-2½ pt Dual 8E (1½-2½ lb act)

Grain and forage sorghum treated with Concep II (safener). Very good control of several annual grasses. Fair on pigweed; does not control most other broadleaves. Consistent results if rainfall or soil moisture requirements are met. Longer control than with propachlor. Tests indicate very good crop tolerance when using treated seed. Severe stand reduction when untreated seed is used. Seed must be treated with Concep II (safener) by the seed company. Lower rates are for light, low organic matter soils. Rates of 2 to 2½ pt/A have been satisfactory in SDSU tests on heavy soils. May be applied in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground or 2 gpa for air. Granules not labeled. No carryover.

EARLY PREPLANT: Surface application up to 45 days before planting in no-till or reduced till. Refer to Dual in No-Till section.

SHALLOW PREPLANT INCORPORATED: Usually more consistent than preemergence application in major sorghum area. Incorporate into top 2 inches of soil with a field cultivator, shallow disk, multiweeder, or other suitable equipment within 14 days of planting during final seedbed operation. Deeper incorporation will reduce control. Improves results when rainfall is very limited but gives slightly less control than preemergence application with adequate rainfall.

PREEMERGENCE: Must have ½ to ¾ inch of rain within one week after application. Rainfall requirement slightly higher than for propachlor. Use harrow or rotary hoe if weeds emerge before rainfall received.

Dual + Atrazine (METOLACHLOR + ATRAZINE)

Bicep

1½-2 pt Dual 8E + 1-1½ qt atrazine 4L or 1¼-2 lb atrazine 80W or 1.1-1.7 lb atrazine 90WDG 2.4-3.2 qt Bicep-4.5L or 1.8-2.4 qt Bicep 6L (1½-2 + 1-1½ lb act)

Grain and forage sorghum treated with Concep II (safener). Tank-mix or use commercial premix. Bicep contains 2½ lb metolachlor + 2 lb atrazine active per gallon. Bicep 6L contains 3.3 lb metolachlor + 2.7 lb atrazine active per gallon. Not for lister planted sorghum. Very good control of several annual grasses and several small-seeded annual broadleaves such as pigweed, kochia, and lambsquarters. Limited control of large-seeded annual broadleaves such as sunflower. Improves broadleaf control compared to Dual alone. Severe stand reduction with untreated seed. Seed must be treated with Concep II(safener)by the seed company. Tests indicate very good crop tolerance to Dual when using safened seed. Crop injury may occur under cool, wet conditions or on alkaline or calcareous soils when using the higher rates. Use only on medium or heavy textured soils with over 1.5% organic matter. Rates of 2 pt Dual + atrazine at 1 qt of 4L or 1¼ lb of 80W or 1.1 lb of 90 WDG formulation per acre are suggested for most heavier soils. Tank-mix preferred as it allows flexibility for reduced atrazine rates if carryover must be minimized. Bicep rates provide equivalent of 1.2 to 1.6 lb atrazine per acre. Lower atrazine rates improve crop tolerance.

Bicep suggested only for heavy soils where corn will be planted the following year. May be applied in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground or 2 gpa for air. Refer to atrazine section for carryover crop limitations. Good broadspectrum, late season control if atrazine does not interfere with crop rotation.

EARLY PREPLANT: Surface application up to 45 days before planting in no-till or reduced till. Refer to Dual + atrazine in No-Till section.

SHALLOW PREPLANT INCORPORATED: Incorporate as for Dual alone. Will give more consistent weed control in major sorghum area but slightly less crop tolerance than preemergence especially with higher atrazine rates.

PREEMERGENCE: As for Dual alone.

Lasso (ALACHLOR)

2½-3½ qt Lasso 4E (2½-3½ lb act)

Grain sorghum treated with flurazole (Screen) safener. Very good control of several annual grasses. Fair on pigweed, does not control most other broadleaves. Results consistent if rainfall is adequate. Somewhat longer control than for propachlor. Tests indicate very good crop tolerance when using treated seed. Severe stand reduction with untreated seed. Seed must be treated with safener by the seed company. Rates of 2½ to 3 qt/A have been satisfactory in most SDSU tests. Lower rates are for light, low organic matter soils. May be applied in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground. Granules not labeled. Follow handling precautions. Use protective clothing including face shield, rubber gloves, and boots when mixing. No carryover.

SHALLOW PREPLANT INCORPORATED: Apply and incorporate into the top 1 to 2 inches of soil with a field cultivator, multiweeder, or other suitable equipment within 7 days of planting. Deep incorporation reduces control. Use 1 pt/A more Lasso than for preemergence.

PREEMERGENCE: Must have ½ to ¾ inch of rainfall before weed emergence. Rainfall requirement slightly higher than for propachlor. Use harrow or rotary hoe if weeds emerge before rainfall received.

Lasso + Atrazine (ALACHLOR + ATRAZINE)

Lasso/Atrazine

2-3 qt Lasso 4E + $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ qt atrazine 4L or 1-2 lb atrazine 80W or .8-2 lb atrazine 90WDG
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$ qt Lasso/atrazine-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ + 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb/gal

(2-3 + $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb act)

Grain sorghum treated with flurazólé (Screen) safener. Tank-mix or commercial premix containing 2½ lb alachlor + 1.5 lb atrazine per gallon. Not for lister planted sorghum. Very good control of several annual grasses and several annual broadleaves such as pigweed, kochia, and lambsquarters. Limited control of large-seeded broadleaves such as sunflower. Severe stand reduction with untreated seed. Seed must be treated with safener by the seed company. Very good crop tolerance with safened seed. Crop tolerance best at lower atrazine rate. Crop injury may occur under cool, wet conditions or on alkaline or calcareous soils when using higher rates. Not for sandy soil. Rates of 2 qt Lasso + atrazine at 1 qt of 4L or 1¼ lb of 80W or 1.1 lb of 90 WDG formulation per acre are suggested for preemergence application on most soils. Tank-mix allows flexibility. Carryover may affect atrazine sensitive crops. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground. May be applied in liquid fertilizer.

SHALLOW PREPLANT INCORPORATED: Incorporate as for Lasso alone. Will give more consistent control in major sorghum area but slightly less crop tolerance than preemergence with high atrazine rates. Use 1 pt/A more Lasso than for preemergence application in tank-mix.

PREEMERGENCE: As for Lasso alone.

AAtrax, Atrazine (ATRAZINE)

Grain and forage sorghum, sorghum-sudan hybrids. Excellent control of small-seeded annual broadleaves. Good control of large-seeded annual broadleaves. Poor to fair control of annual grasses. Fair crop tolerance on heavy soils. Risk of injury greatest on light, low organic matter soil and under cold, wet conditions. Stands may be reduced. Do not use on sandy soil. Use high rate on heavy, clay, high organic matter soil.

Preplant or preemergence application may be made in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier for preplant or preemergence application is 10 gpa for ground or 2 gpa for air.

Corn or sorghum may be planted the following year. Susceptible crops such as soybeans, sunflowers, small grain, or grass/legumes should not be planted the following year. Lower rate used in combinations reduces carryover, but will still cause damage to susceptible crops. Not for furrow-planted crops. Do not graze or feed forage for 21 days after application.

3¼-4¼ pt atrazine 4L or 2-2¾ lb atrazine 80W or 1¾-2¾ lb atrazine 90WDG (1½-2¼ lb act)

EARLY PREPLANT: Surface application up to 45 days before planting in no-till or reduced till. Refer to Atrazine in No-Till section.

SHALLOW PREPLANT INCORPORATED: Apply within 2 weeks of planting and incorporate into top 2 inches of soil with a field cultivator or shallow disk during final seedbed preparation. Most consistent application method. Reduced rainfall requirement for activation.

PREEMERGENCE: Requires ¾ to 1 inch of rain within one week of application. Less consistent than preplant. Harrow or rotary hoe if weeds emerge before rainfall received.

4-6 pt atrazine 4L or 2½-3¾ lb atrazine 80W or 2¼-3½ lb atrazine 90WDG (2-3 lb act)

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE: Without oil. Crop completely emerged to 6 inches high. Slightly better crop tolerance but less consistent weed control than other methods unless rainfall received. Minimum carrier is 2 gpa for air and 10 gpa for ground. Postemergence application using lower rate with crop oil preferred.

1¼ qt atrazine 4L or 1½ lb atrazine 80W or 1½ lb atrazine 90WDG + crop oil (1¼ lb act)

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE WITH OIL: Apply after crop is in 3-leaf stage. Intended for annual broadleaves only. Atrazine rate too low for consistent annual grass control. Broadleaves should be less than 4 inches high. Fair crop tolerance. Greatest risk is on lighter, low organic matter soil and under wet, cold conditions. Stands can be reduced. Do not use on sandy soil. Use 1 gal/A crop oil or 1 qt/A oil concentrate for ground or 2 qt/A crop oil for air. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground or 2 gpa for air. Do not use liquid fertilizer carrier.

2,4-D

1 pt 2,4-D amine 3.8L or 1/2 pt 2,4-D ester 3.8L or 1/3 pt 2,4-D ester 5.7L (1/4-1/2 lb act)

Grain sorghum. For annual or perennial broadleaf control. Very good control of several annual broadleaves such as sunflower or Russian thistle. Erratic on pigweed under dry conditions. Poor on kochia. Fair to marginal crop tolerance. Performance data on varieties not generally available. Growing conditions often affect relative sensitivity. Maximum rates are listed above, and are for most situations. Small, sensitive weeds may be controlled by lower rates. This reduces injury risk. Some labels provide for higher rates to improve perennial weed (field bindweed) control; however, users must assume increased injury risk.

POSTEMERGENCE: Apply when crop is 5 to 12 inches high from soil to tip of whorl leaf. Earlier treatments may inhibit root development and cause lodging; later spraying may cause poor seed development. Use drop nozzles after the crop is 8 inches high to minimize injury.

Labels for 2,4-D vary. Few products include forage sorghums. Some labels include applications of 1 lb/A acid equiv after the dough stage as a harvest aid for grain sorghum. Consult product label.

Banvel (DICAMBA)

1/2 pt Banvel 4L (1/4 lb act)

Grain sorghum. Very good control of annual broadleaves. Has been especially effective on kochia and pigweed. Some perennials may not be emerged at time of treatment. Fair to marginal crop tolerance. Avoid late application. Rate is 1/2 pt/A. Lower rates (1/3 pt) improve crop tolerance and may be adequate for small weeds when conditions are favorable. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground and 3 gpa for air. Do not add surfactant or mix with 2,4-D.

POSTEMERGENCE: Best crop tolerance at early stages. Best time to apply is when crop is at the 3-to 5-leaf stage; usually within 25 days after planting. Use drop nozzles after crop is 8 inches. Do not apply after crop is 15 inches. Injury may be severe if applied later than labeled stage. Follow drift precautions. Do not harvest for forage before mature grain stage.

ME4 Brominal or Buctril (BROMOXYNIL)

1/2-1 pt ME4 Brominal 4E or 1-1 1/2 pt Buctril 2E (1/4-1/2 lb act)

Grain sorghum. Most effective on small weeds. Very good to excellent control of annual broadleaves including sunflower, cocklebur, and wild buckwheat. Good control has been noted on small, actively growing kochia. Weak on pigweed. Does not control grasses or eliminate perennials. Apply ME4 Brominal when weeds are at 2- to 4-leaf stage. Buctril should be applied before weeds exceed the most susceptible stage; cocklebur (8 inches), sunflower (6 inches), or wild buckwheat (6 inches). Less susceptible weeds like pigweed, velvetleaf, and wild mustard require the higher rate and must be treated before they reach 2 to 4 inches, depending on species. Large weeds encountered in rescue operations are not controlled. Does not cause brittleness or lodging. Some leaf burn may be noted under warm, humid conditions. New growth will be normal. Contact herbicide; coverage important. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground or 5 gpa for air. Do not cut for feed or graze treated areas for 30 days after application.

POSTEMERGENCE: Apply ME4 Brominal when sorghum is at the 2-leaf stage to 14 inches. Apply Buctril when sorghum is at the 3-leaf to boot stage. The crop should have reached the 4-leaf stage for the higher rates.

OTHER SORGHUM HERBICIDES

Ramrod + Modown (PROPACHLOR + BIFENOX)

3-4 qt Ramrod 4L + 3-4 pt Modown 4F (3-4 + 1 1/2-2 lb act)

Grain sorghum. Tank-mix. Good control of several annual grasses. Very good to excellent control of pigweed and fair to good control of kochia and lambsquarters. Consistent performance; however, early rainfall critical. Good preemergence combination treatment where pigweed is the major broadleaf problem and carryover must be avoided. Very good crop tolerance. Less sensitive to soil variation than other combination treatments. Use higher rate for heavy weed infestations on heavy soil. Rates of 4 qt Ramrod + 1 1/2 qt Modown per acre are suggested for most soils. Ground application in 15 gpa carrier. Do not graze or feed forage to dairy cattle.

PREEMERGENCE: As for Ramrod alone. Do not incorporate.

Dual or Lasso + Modown (METOLACHLOR or ALACHLOR + BIFENOX)

*1½-2½ pt Dual 8E + 3-4 pt Modown 4F (1½-2½ + 1½-2 lb act)
2-3 qt Lasso 4E + 3-4 pt Modown 4F (2-3 + 1½-2 lb act)*

Grain sorghum seed treated with safener as for Dual or Lasso alone. Tank-mix. Good control of annual grasses. Very good to excellent control of pigweed and fair to good control of kochia and lambsquarters. Good combination where pigweed is a major problem and carryover must be avoided. Less sensitive to soil variation than other combination treatments. Do not apply after sorghum breaks the soil. Rainfall at time of emergence may cause injury. Use high rate for heavy soil. Rates of 2 pt Dual or 2 to 2½ qt Lasso + 3 pt Modown 4F per acre are suggested for most soils. May be applied in liquid fertilizer. No carryover.

PREEMERGENCE: As for Dual or Lasso alone.

Milogard (PROPAZINE)

4-4¾ pt Milogard 4L or 2½-3 lb Milogard 80W or 2¼-2¾ lb Milogard-Maxx 90WDG (2-2⅓ lb act)

Grain and forage sorghum. Fair to good control of annual broadleaved weeds. Fair on annual grasses. Weed control is inconsistent. Fair to good crop tolerance. Rate of Milogard at 2 qt of 4L or 2½ lb of 80W or 2.3 lb of Milogard-Maxx formulation has been used in most SDSU tests. Low rates for lighter, low organic matter soils. Do not use on sands. May be applied in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 20 gpa for 80W, 10 gpa for liquid, and 20 gpa for 90 WDG in ground equipment. Minimum carrier is 5 gpa for liquid or 1 gal/A for each pound of 80W or 2 gpa for 90 WDG. Corn may be planted 12 months after treating. Do not plant other crops for 18 months after application because of carryover.

SHALLOW PREPLANT INCORPORATED: As for atrazine alone.

PREEMERGENCE: Rainfall very critical. Generally unsatisfactory results except when rainfall received.

Banvel + Atrazine (DICAMBA + ATRAZINE)

½ pt Banvel 4L + ½-3 qt atrazine 4L or .6-3¾ lb atrazine 80W or .6-3.3 lb atrazine 90WDG (¼ + ½-3 lb act)

Grain sorghum. Combination provides excellent control of annual broadleaves.

Controls emerged weeds and gives residual control. Grass control is more variable.

POSTEMERGENCE: Best crop tolerance when sorghum is 3 to 4 inches tall. Broadleaved weeds should be less than 6 inches; annual grasses less than 1½ inches. Crop tolerance marginal. Risk of injury from dicamba increases at later crop stages; risk of injury from atrazine increases with cold, wet conditions and is more frequent on small sorghum. Atrazine rates of ½ to 1¼ qt of 4L or .6 to 1.5 lb of 80W or .5-1.3 lb of 90WDG suggested for annual broadleaves. Rates of 2 to 3 qt of 4L or 2.5 to 3¾ lb of 80W or 2¼ to 3 lb of 90WDG are required to control annual grasses. Do not use crop oil or surfactant additives. Follow crop rotation guidelines for atrazine. Refer to sections for Banvel or atrazine alone.

Buctril or ME4 Brominal + Atrazine (BROMOXYNIL + ATRAZINE)

Buctril + Atrazine, or Torch

1-1½ pt Buctril 2E + ½-1.2 qt atrazine 4L or .6-1½ lb atrazine 80W or .6-1.3 lb atrazine 90WDG (¼-3/8 + ½-1.2 lb act)

½-1 pt ME4 Brominal 4E + 1 qt atrazine 4L or 1¼ lb atrazine 80W or 1.1 lb atrazine 90WDG (¼-½ + 1 lb act)

1½-3 pt Buctril + Atrazine (.18-.38 + .38-.75 lb act)

20-30 Acres/Torch twin pack container (.25-.38 + .5-.75 lb act)

Grain sorghum. Tank-mix or use commercial premix. Atrazine improves control of some broadleaves such as pigweed and velvetleaf and provides short residual activity. Buctril + Atrazine premix contains 1 lb bromoxynil plus 2 lb atrazine act. per gallon. Rate depends on weed species and size. Torch is a twin-pack container with 1.8 gal bromoxynil and 2.5 gal atrazine. Each twin-pack will treat 20-30 acres, depending on rate. Follow crop limitations as for atrazine alone. Low atrazine rate reduces carryover and may allow rotating to crops with intermediate tolerance; however small grain and other sensitive crops are not recommended. Apply as for Buctril or ME4 Brominal alone.

POSTEMERGENCE: Apply tank-mixes as for Buctril or ME4 Brominal alone. For Buctril + Atrazine, sorghum should have at least 2 to 4 leaves, depending on rate. Crop may be treated up to 10-leaf or 10-inch stage. Crop may be retreated. For Torch, apply at the 2-leaf to 14-inch crop stage. Do not add crop oil concentrate.

ME4 Brominal + 2,4-D (BROMOXYNIL + 2,4-D)

1/2-1 pt ME4 Brominal + 1/2 pt 2,4-D 3.8 lb/gal (1/4-1/2 + 1/4 lb act)

Tank-mix. The addition of 2,4-D improves control of some broadleaved weeds; especially perennials. Increases risk of brittleness or lodging when compared to ME4 Brominal alone. Amine form of 2,4-D preferred.

POSTEMERGENCE: Apply at growth stages as for 2,4-D alone.

Basagran (BENTAZON)

3/4-1 qt Basagran 4L (3/4-1 lb act)

POSTEMERGENCE: Grain sorghum. Excellent control of cocklebur. Very good control of small sunflower. Weak on pigweed and kochia. Contact herbicide. Not translocated in perennials. Good crop tolerance. Usually applied at the 1- to 5-leaf stage. Crop oil concentrate at 1 qt/A in minimum of 20 gpa for ground and 1 pt/A in a minimum of 5 gpa for air. Coverage important.

Basagran + Atrazine + Oil (BENTAZON + ATRAZINE)

1-1 1/2 pt Basagran 4L + 1-1 1/2 pt atrazine 4L or .6-.7 lb atrazine 90WDG (1/2-3/4 + 1/2-3/4 lb act)

POSTEMERGENCE: Tank mix. Grain sorghum. Improves control of annual weeds such as kochia, pigweed, and lambsquarters when compared to Basagran alone. Atrazine rate in combination is lower than for atrazine alone, reducing risk of carryover for some crops. Atrazine rate insufficient for consistent grass control. Limited data. Add crop oil concentrate and apply as for Basagran alone.

Ramrod + Lorox (PROPACHLOR + LINURON)

1-4 3/4 lb Ramrod 65W + 2/3-3 lb Lorox 50W or 1/3-1 1/2 qt Lorox 4L (2/3-3 + 1/3-1 1/2 lb act)

Grain sorghum. Tank-mix. Requires 1/2 to 3/4 inch rain within one week after application. Very good annual grass control and fair to good control of some annual broadleaves. Broadleaf control somewhat inconsistent. Good crop tolerance. Use low rate on light, low organic matter soil. Rates of 4 2/3 lb of Ramrod 65W + Lorox at 2 lb of 50W or 1 qt of 4L formulation per acre are suggested for most soils with over 3% organic matter. The label includes only Ramrod 65W; rates of 1 to 3 qt Ramrod 4L would provide equivalent rates of propachlor. Propachlor W may cause skin irritation. No carryover for next season. Minimum carrier is 25 gpa for ground application. Do not graze or feed forage to dairy cattle.

PREEMERGENCE: As for Ramrod alone. Do not incorporate.

Ramrod + Milogard (PROPACHLOR + PROPAZINE)

*2 1/2-3 qt Ramrod 4L + 3/4-1 qt Milogard 4L or 1-1 1/4 lb Milogard 80W or .8-1.1 lb Milogard Maxx 90WDG
(2 1/2-3 + 3/4-1 lb act)*

Grain sorghum. Tank-mix. Very good annual grass control. Fair to good control of several small-seeded annual broadleaves. Less consistent control in major sorghum area than some other combination treatments. May be applied in liquid fertilizer carrier. Minimum carrier is 15 gpa. Refer to sections for Ramrod or Milogard alone. Note carryover crop limitations. Do not plant crops other than corn or sorghum for 18 months after application. Appears to have limited potential for widespread use.

PREEMERGENCE: As for Ramrod or Milogard alone.

Dual + Igran (METOLACHLOR + TERBUTRYNE)

1 1/4-2 pt Dual 8E + 1 1/2-2 1/2 lb Igran 80W (1 1/4-2 + 1 1/4-2 lb act)

Grain sorghum treated with Concep II (safener). Not adequately tested. Very good annual grass control expected. Annual broadleaf control better than with Dual alone or with Dual + Milogard, but less than with Dual + atrazine. Slightly better crop tolerance than Dual + atrazine. Seed must be treated with Concep II (safener) by the seed company. Refer to application directions for Dual alone and to Igran section for performance of Igran. No carryover for next year.

SHALLOW PREPLANT INCORPORATED: Incorporate as for Dual alone.

PREEMERGENCE: Refer to Dual or Igran section.

Dual + Milogard (METOLACHLOR + PROPAZINE)

1 1/4-2 pt Dual 8E + 2/3-1 1/4 lb Milogard 80W or 1/2-1 qt Milogard 4L or 2/3-1.1 lb Milogard Maxx 90WDG (1 1/4-2 + 1/2-1 lb act)

Grain sorghum treated with Concep II (safener). Tank-mix. Limited data. Slightly less weed control and slightly better crop tolerance than Dual + atrazine. Sorghum seed must be treated by the seed company with Concep II (safener).

Use low rate on light, low organic matter soil. Do not use on sands. May be applied in liquid fertilizer. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground or 2 gpa for air. Refer to Milogard section for carryover crop limitations. Dual + atrazine preferred for most situations.

SHALLOW PREPLANT INCORPORATED: As for Dual alone.

PREEMERGENCE: As for Dual alone.

Lasso + Milogard (ALACHLOR + PROPAZINE)

2-3 qt Lasso 4E + 1-1.3 lb Milogard 80W or 3/4-1 qt Milogard 4L or .8-1.1 lb Milogard Maxx 90WDG (2-3 + 3/4-1 lb act)

Grain sorghum treated with flurazone (Screen) safener. Tank-mix. Limited data. Expected to be less effective than Lasso + atrazine. Sorghum seed must be treated with safener. Not for sandy soil. May be applied in liquid fertilizer. Rotate only to corn or soybeans for 18 months after application.

PREEMERGENCE: As for Lasso alone.

Igran (TERBUTRYN)

2-3 lb Igran 80W (1 2/3-2 1/2 lb act)

Grain sorghum. Limited tests indicate good control of some annual broadleaves and fair to good control of foxtail when rainfall received. Marginal crop tolerance. Considerable risk of injury on light, calcareous or alkali soils or with cool soil temperature or if heavy rain received before crop is 2 inches tall. Minimum soil temperature is 60°F. Minimum carrier is 20 gpa for ground or 5 gpa for air. No carryover for next season.

SHALLOW PREPLANT INCORPORATED: Apply and incorporate into the top 2 inches of soil within 2 weeks of planting.

PREEMERGENCE: Rainfall required. Apply within 2 days after planting.

Igran + Atrazine (TERBUTRYN + ATRAZINE)

2-2 1/2 lb Igran-80W + 1 1/2 pt atrazine 4L or 1 lb atrazine-80W or .9 lb atrazine 90WDG (1 2/3-2 + 3/4 lb act)

Grain sorghum. Tank-mix. Limited to heavy soils. Limited tests. Good broadleaf control but less foxtail control and less crop tolerance than some other combinations. Improves control of barnyardgrass, crabgrass, and fall panicum when compared to atrazine alone. Appears to have limited potential in major sorghum areas. See atrazine section for carryover crop limitations.

SHALLOW PREPLANT INCORPORATED: As for Igran alone.

PREEMERGENCE: As for Igran alone.

Treflan (TRIFLURALIN)

3/4-2 pt Treflan 4E (.4-1 lb act)

POSTEMERGENCE INCORPORATED: Grain sorghum. Intended to provide control of late season grasses. Apply after sorghum is 8 inches tall and incorporate with cultivator. Field should be cultivated before application to control emerged weeds and to move untreated soil over the root area. Not labeled for preplant or preemergence as injury can be severe. Appears to have limited potential.

Prowl (PENDIMETHALIN)

1 1/2-3 pt Prowl 4E (3/4-1 1/2 lb act)

POSTEMERGENCE INCORPORATED: Grain sorghum. Intended to provide control of late season grasses and some late-germinating broadleaves. Apply when sorghum is 4 inches to layby stage. Field should be cultivated before application to control emerged weeds and to move untreated soil over the root area. Not labeled for preplant or preemergence application as injury can be severe. Incorporate within 7 days into the top one inch of soil with sweep or rolling cultivator or with rainfall or irrigation. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa. Appears to have limited potential.

Prowl + Atrazine (PENDIMETHALIN + ATRAZINE)

2-3 pt Prowl 4E + 1 qt atrazine 4L or 1 1/4 lb atrazine 80W or 1.1 lb atrazine 90WDG (1-1 1/2 + 1 lb act)

POSTEMERGENCE INCORPORATED: As for Prowl alone. Not for sandy soil. Note crop rotation limitations for atrazine.

NO-TILL

Grain sorghum works well in reduced or no-till systems. Several soil applied herbicides described previously are available for use at planting in minimum till systems. These systems utilize shallow tillage to destroy emerged weeds at planting. For no-till, residual or contact herbicides replace seedbed tillage operations. Herbicides specifically for no-till grain sorghum are listed in the section below.

AAtrex, Atrazine (ATRAZINE)

Grain sorghum. Provides good to excellent control of several annual broadleaves including wild buckwheat, Russian thistle, pennycress, and kochia. Excellent for downy brome. Foxtail control frequently not satisfactory. Does not control witchgrass. Volunteer grain may escape. Several formulations are available. Minimum carrier with ground equipment is 10 gpa or 2 gpa for air. Atrazine may be used in the following no-till systems.

EARLY PREPLANT:

3 1/4-4 3/4 pt atrazine 4L or 1 3/4-2 2/3 AAtrex Nine-O 90WDG (1 2/3-2 1/4 lb act)

Grain and forage sorghum, sorghum-sudan crosses. Surface application used primarily in no-till or reduced till. Apply 2/3 the usual rate 30-45 days before planting and the remainder at planting. Applications less than 30 days before planting may be applied as a split or single application. Appears to be a very promising program for no-till. Excellent broadleaf control. May be mixed with Roundup or Paraquat to control emerged weeds. Plant with no-till equipment to minimize soil movement in row area.

WHEAT-SORGHUM-FALLOW:

6 pt atrazine 4L or 3 3/4 lb atrazine 80W or 3 1/3 lb AAtrex Nine-O 90WDG (3 lb act)

Apply atrazine in wheat stubble as soon as possible after wheat harvest. Lower rate (2 lb/A active) has provided fair short-term control when risk of carryover must be minimized. The full rate is suggested for most situations.

Contact herbicide or tillage is required to control emerged weeds or volunteer grain. Paraquat at 1 to 2 pt/A plus X-77 at 2 pt/100 gal of solution or 2,4-D ester can be tank-mixed with atrazine. Roundup at 1/2 to 2 pt/A alone or in a tank-mix with 2,4-D or dicamba can be applied separately. Refer to section for each herbicide. Blade or sweep cultivation after atrazine application can be used to eliminate emerged vegetation in minimum till systems.

Wheat-sorghum-fallow rotation must be followed. Limited experience indicates atrazine levels are usually reduced sufficiently to allow the following wheat crop. Carryover risk greatest under dry seasons and with high soil pH (over 7.5).

Additional preemergence herbicide (such as Ramrod) is usually required, especially where annual grasses are heavy.

CONTINUOUS ROW CROP:

2-3 lb atrazine 80W or 1.6-2.4 qt atrazine 4L + 1-2 pt paraquat (1 1/2-2 1/2 + 1/4-1/2 lb act)

Apply at planting. Add X-77 surfactant at 2 pt/100 gal. Must be used in corn or sorghum rotations. Rainfall required. Less consistent than systems using residual herbicides during the fallow period. Refer to atrazine sections.

Banvel (DICAMBA)

1/2 pt Banvel 4L (1/4 lb act)

Grain sorghum. Banvel controls emerged broadleaved weeds. Control of kochia and pigweed is excellent; not effective on wild mustard or winter annual mustards. Limited soil residual activity. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground or 3 gpa for air.

PREPLANT: Apply 1/2 pt Banvel 4L per acre. May be applied to actively growing weeds up to 15 days before planting. Higher rates to 4 pt/A may be used during the previous season in fields planted to sorghum in the spring of the year after treatment.

Bladex (CYANAZINE)

2-3 lb Bladex 80W (1 1/2-2 1/2 lb act)

2-3 lb Bladex 80W + .8 qt atrazine 4L or 1 lb atrazine 80W (1 1/2-2 1/2 + 3/4 lb act)

2 lb Bladex 80W + 2 pt Dual 8E (1 1/2 + 2 lb act)

Grain sorghum. Approved for early preplant application according to specified time interval before planting. Not to be used as a preemergence planting-time treatment. Provides good to excellent control of several annual broadleaves including lambsquarters, Russian thistle, kochia, and pennycress. Weak on pigweed. Grass control varies. Very good control of downy brome; good on witchgrass and fair to good on foxtail. Rainfall required. Does not control emerged weeds. Tillage or other herbicides required if weeds or volunteer grain are emerged at time of application. Bladex is a Restricted Use Pesticide.

EARLY PREPLANT ONLY: Apply in early spring before weed emergence. Intended to control early season weeds and give residual activity. This gives additional time for adequate rainfall for other planting-time herbicides. The application to planting interval is important for crop safety. Minimum interval is 30 days for 2 lb/A Bladex 80W and 45 days if 3 lb/A Bladex 80W is used.

Bladex rates suggested appear to be satisfactory for most situations. Rate may be increased 1/2 to 1 lb/A for very heavy soils with over 3% organic matter. Use only Bladex 80W formulation. Minimum carrier is 15 gpa for Bladex 80W, 20 gpa for paraquat combinations. Early preplant options listed below can be tank-mixed with 1-2 pt paraquat or 1-3 pt 2,4-D ester (3.8 lb/gal) to control emerged vegetation at application. Use no-till planting equipment to minimize disturbance of herbicide layer in the topsoil. Additional preemergence or postemergence herbicides are required for full season control. These herbicides (such as Ramrod) may be banded to reduce cost, especially if the crop is cultivated at least once during the season. Banvel or 2,4-D are postemergence options for broadleaved weeds.

Bladex-80W early preplant options are listed below.

2-3 lb Bladex 80W

For use where atrazine sensitive crops must follow in the rotation. Use the higher rate for soil over 3% organic matter.

2-3 lb Bladex 80W + 1 lb atrazine 80W or .8 qt atrazine 4L

Tank-mix. Atrazine extends residual control of annual broadleaves. Better pigweed control than Bladex alone. Small grain or other sensitive crops cannot be planted the following year. Use the higher Bladex rate on heavier soils.

2 lb Bladex 80W + 2 pt Dual 8E

Tank-mix. Dual improves early season foxtail control. Less effective on broadleaves than Bladex + atrazine combinations. Use only on seed which has been commercially treated with Concep II safener.

Dual (METOLACHLOR)

2-2 1/2 pt Dual 8E (2-2 1/2 lb act)

Grain and forage sorghum treated with Concep II safener. Provides very good control of several annual grasses. Weak on pigweed; does not control most other broadleaves. Rainfall required. Gives residual control; does not control emerged weeds. Promising program for no-till; especially with atrazine or Bladex combinations. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground and 2 gpa for air.

EARLY PREPLANT: Surface application for no-till or minimum till. Use a split application if treating 30-45 days before planting. Apply 2/3 of the herbicide early preplant and the remainder at planting. Use a split or single application if treating less than 30 days before planting. Use 2-2 1/2 pt/A for most soils. Tank-mix with paraquat or Roundup if weeds are emerged at application.

Dual + Atrazine (METOLACHLOR + ATRAZINE)

Bicep

2¼-2½ pt Dual 8E + 1¼-1¾ qt atrazine 4L or 1½-2 lb atrazine 90WDG (2¼-2½ + 1¼-1¾ lb act)

2.4-4 qt Bicep 4.5L or 1.8-2.4 qt Bicep 6L

Grain or forage sorghum treated with Concep II safener. Provides very good control of several annual grasses and broadleaves. Rainfall required. Gives residual control; does not control emerged weeds. Promising program for no-till. Best results if applied early before weed emergence. Minimum carrier is 10 gpa for ground and 2 gpa for air. Do not use on coarse, sandy soil.

EARLY PREPLANT: Surface application for no-till or reduced till. Use a split application if treating 30-45 days before planting. Apply ⅔ of the herbicide early preplant and the remainder at planting. Use a split or single application if treating 30 days before planting. Tank-mix with paraquat or Roundup if weeds are emerged at planting.

GRAMOXONE (PARAQUAT)

1½-2½ pt Gramoxone 1.5L (¼-½ lb act)

Paraquat is a non-selective, non-residual, contact herbicide which may be used at planting in combination with other herbicides in no-till or reduced tillage systems. Paraquat controls emerged grasses and broadleaves and kills topgrowth of perennials. Weather and temperature have less effect than weed size on performance. Cheatgrass after boot or heading stage is usually not controlled. Rates of 1½ to 2 pt/A paraquat are adequate for most small weeds; high rate is for larger weeds or dense stands. Weeds under 2 inches usually are controlled by the lower rate. Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa carrier for ground or 5 to 10 gpa for aerial equipment. Paraquat is highly toxic; follow handling and safety precautions. Restricted Use Pesticide. Several combination treatments are listed below. Super Gramoxone is a new formulation containing 1.5 lb/gal paraquat.

Amount of Gramoxone to be tank-mixed with other herbicides. Refer to section for each herbicide alone. Add X-77 surfactant at 2 pt/100 gal solution. Minimum carrier is 20 gpa for ground equipment when applying combinations.

1½-2½ pt paraquat + 2-3 lb atrazine 80W

1½-2½ pt paraquat + 1.6-3.2 pt atrazine 4L or 1-2 lb atrazine 80W + 2-2½ lb Igran 80W

1½-2½ pt paraquat + 1½-2½ pt Dual 8E

1½-2½ pt paraquat + 1½-2 pt Dual 8E + 1-1½ qt atrazine 4L or 1.1-1.7 lb atrazine 90WDG

Roundup (GLYPHOSATE)

½ pt - 4 qt Roundup-3L (3/16-3 lb act)

Roundup + 2,4-D or Banvel (GLYPHOSATE + 2,4-D or DICAMBA)

Landmaster (GLYPHOSATE + 2,4-D)

12-16 fl oz Roundup-3L + 1 pt 2,4-D amine-4L or ½ pt Banvel 4L (¼-3/8 + ½ or ¼ lb act)

27-54 fl oz Landmaster (1/5-3/8 + 1/3-2/3 lb act)

Grain sorghum. Roundup is a non-selective, translocated foliage applied herbicide. It is useful in reduced tillage systems to control emerged annual grasses and volunteer small grain prior to crop emergence. All emerged vegetation will be damaged. No soil residual.

The low rate, low carrier volume applications are in 3 to 10 gpa for ground or 3 to 5 gpa for air. Weeds should be growing actively. Hard water reduces control, especially at high carrier rates. Add surfactant at 2 to 4 qt/100 gal solution. The addition of ammonium sulfate at 17 lb/100 gal frequently improves control when using hard water or higher carrier volumes.

ROUNDUP. Rate for perennials is 2 to 4 qt/A. Perennial weeds usually do not have sufficient growth to treat in spring before planting.

Rate for most annuals for Roundup alone is 8 to 12 fl oz (½-¾ pt). Use 8 fl oz for foxtail; 12 fl oz for barnyardgrass, downy brome in cultivated fields, and mustard; 16 fl oz for pennycress, shepherds purse, lambsquarters, wild oats, witchgrass, and downy brome in no-till systems. Maximum weed size varies from 6 to 18 inches. Labeled rates provide more consistent control than lower.

ROUNDUP + 2,4-D (LANDMASTER). Roundup rates for the tank-mix on the product label are 12 to 16 fl oz ($\frac{3}{4}$ -1 pt) per acre as suggested for Roundup alone. Add 1 pt 2,4-D amine per acre. Landmaster is a commercial premix containing 0.9 lb glyphosate (Roundup) + 1.5 lb 2,4-D isopropylamine acid equiv. per gallon. Landmaster rates vary according to weed species. Rates are 27 to 54 fl oz (1 $\frac{2}{3}$ -3 $\frac{3}{8}$ pt) per acre. Use 27 fl oz for green foxtail only; 40 fl oz for other foxtail species, witchgrass, downy brome in cultivated fields, purselane, lambsquarters, tansy mustard, pigweed, Russian thistle, and volunteer barley, rye, and wheat; 54 fl oz for barnyardgrass or kochia and downy brome in no-till systems. These rates give consistent results in most situations. Follow application directions and use of additives as for Roundup alone.

ROUNDUP + BANVEL. Tank-mix. Banvel improves control of wild buckwheat and kochia. Roundup rates are 12 to 16 fl oz ($\frac{3}{4}$ -1 pt) as suggested for specific weeds as for Roundup + 2,4-D. Add $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pt Banvel for annuals and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pt per acre for broadleaved perennial topgrowth suppression. There is no planting interval required.

Landmaster + Atrazine or Bladex (GLYPHOSATE + 2,4-D + ATRAZINE or CYANAZINE)

54 fl oz Landmaster + $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 qt atrazine 4L (3/8 + 2/3 + $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 lb act)

54 fl oz Landmaster + 2.4-4 qt Bladex 4L (3/8 + 2/3 + 2.4-4 lb act)

PREPLANT: Grain sorghum. Tank-mix. Apply to emerged weeds. Atrazine or Bladex provides residual annual weed control. Atrazine combination may be applied up to planting; follow planting interval requirements as for Bladex alone. Surfactant and ammonium sulfate suggested as for Landmaster alone. Use equivalent rates for other atrazine or Bladex formulations.

Roundup + Atrazine and/or Dual

$\frac{1}{2}$ pt Roundup-3L + $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pt Dual 8E and/or 2.2-3.7 lb atrazine 90WDG

(0.6 + 1.5-2.5 and/or 2-3 lb act)

PREPLANT: Grain sorghum. Tank-mix. Apply to emerged weeds before planting up to sorghum emergence. Do not apply after crop shoots have reached the area just below the soil surface.

Abbreviations Used

pt	=	pint
qt	=	quart
gal	=	gallon
lb	=	pound
act	=	active ingredient or acid equivalent
gpa	=	gallons per acre
W	=	wettable powder
L or F	=	liquid/flowable
E	=	emulsifiable liquid
WDG	=	water dispersible granule (spray)

HERBICIDE COST

The table below gives the cost per acre for several herbicide treatments using retail prices. Prices may be slightly lower; depending on location, quantity, and seasonal variation. The cost listed is for the low and high rate. Consult your local dealer for actual prices.

TREATMENT	AMT OF PRODUCT/A	HERBICIDE COST/A
Ramrod	4-5 qt	\$16.55-20.70
Ramrod + atrazine	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 qt + 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ qt	12.55-19.85
Ramrod + Bladex	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 qt + 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ qt	15.15-23.75
Dual	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pt	9.60-16.00
Dual + atrazine	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 pt + 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ qt	11.80-16.10
Lasso	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ qt	13.45-18.85
Lasso + atrazine	2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ qt + 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ qt	12.95-16.75
Atrazine + oil	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ qt + 1 qt	4.70
2,4-D (3.8 lb/gal)	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 pt	.50- 1.00
Banvel	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt	3.55
ME4 Brominal	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 pt	5.40-10.75
Buctril	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pt	5.45- 8.30
Bladex 80W	2-3 lb	7.70-11.55
Atrazine 4L	1-3 qt	2.15- 6.50
Gramoxone	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pt	6.55-13.10
Roundup	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 pt	5.20-20.75